

## SANDERS & STAYMAN CO., 1327 F St. N. W.

The only place where you can find the FULL LINE of

# PIANOLA PIANOS

From a TRULY ARTISTIC standpoint, there is no Player that approaches the PIANOLA. The group of PIANOLA PIANOS included, until recently

## THE WEBER, STECK, WHELOCK and STUYVESANT.

The most recent addition to the above is the  
**STEINWAY**

These are the only PIANOS in which you will find the Pianola, and there is no question as to the MERITS of THESE instruments.

## ALL THE MUSICAL COMEDY HITS OF THE SEASON.

Available right in your own home—to yourself or to any member of your family.

This is but ONE of the many advantages that accompany the possession of the PIANOLA PIANO. It is the only instrument that gives you THE COMPOSER'S OWN INTERPRETATION of music.

By means of the Metronome you secure the delicate nuances and shadings that characterize the playing of the most accomplished pianist. Then there's that wonderful device, the Thermo-disk, which brings out the melody and softens the accompaniment.

These improvements are exclusive to the PIANOLA PIANO—as are the Graduated Accompaniment and the Sustaining Pedal Device.

You will enjoy hearing the PIANOLA PIANO. We will be glad to play it for you, or let you play it yourself.

From this date until further notice we will give to every purchaser of a PIANOLA or PIANOLA PIANO, FREE, SUBSCRIPTION to our Pianola Music Library for ONE YEAR.

## THE PIANOLA PIANO

Places at your disposal a practically inexhaustible wealth of musical entertainment.

In its wonderful repertoire of some 20,000 compositions there's music for every taste and every mood.

Moreover, this vast collection is being constantly reinforced with selections from the brightest and best of modern music.

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GEORGE B. KENNEDY President

## THE MODEST EDITOR.

The man who ably edits the Bombast Magazine is running a department that makes his rivals green. His little "Chats with Readers," in confidential style, would make a graven image kick up its heels and smile. He says: "This publication is simply out of sight; our stories are the dingiest that novelists can write. Our pictures take the cookie, the sandwich, and the bun, our poetry's the blindest that ever bards have spun. We're planning corking features, too, to make our rivals gray; we've spent five million dollars to plat the Milky Way; we've sent our Mr. Faker to sea in a balloon; we've sent our Mr. Bilker to travel around the moon; our gifted Mr. Raker, with pen and monkey-wrench, is digging up the muck heaps and raising quite a stench; and we have Gripping Stories in bundles and in sheaves, to prove that all our statesmen are common chicken thieves. It never was our custom our Vital Plans to flaunt, but we are spending millions to get the stuff you want; we're raking in the gutters, we're pawing in the sink, we're burning up our money for kegs of scarlet ink. We'll bust our last suspender in earnest, fervid haste to entertain the people and elevate their taste."

(Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams.)

## NAME SHERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Regents of Smithsonian Institution

Held Annual Meeting.

James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States, was elected chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, to succeed the late Chief Justice Fuller, at the annual meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian held yesterday.

Those who attended the meeting as regents were the Vice President, Mr. Justice Harlan, Senators Cullom, Lodge and Bacon, Representatives Dalzell, Mann and Howard, Dr. Andrew D. White, John B. Henderson, Charles F. Choate, Jr., and the secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

The secretary gave notification to the board of regents of the presentation to the institution by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of a valuable collection of American mammals. It was announced also that Mrs. Harriman had provided a fund to be used in the study of American mammals by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the Agricultural Department.

It was announced that a surveying party from the Smithsonian would go to the Canal Zone very soon, under the joint co-operation of the departments of War, Navy and Agriculture, to conduct a biological survey of the Zone.

SEES HOPE FOR NICARAGUA.

New York, Dec. 8.—Thomas C. Dawson, American Minister to Panama, who has been for several months acting as a special agent of the United States to Nicaragua, to establish relations with the provisional government there, returned to-day by the steamship Almirante, predicting that the next two years of the Nicaraguan republic would show progress and much closer and mutually profitable relations with the United States.

"The country is very quiet now," Mr. Dawson said. "It was agreed between the contending parties that Estrada should be made temporary president for two years, after which a formal election will be held. The convention which will name Estrada has been elected."

Mr. Dawson is on leave of absence. He went to Washington to-night to report to President Taft.

## THIRD LARGEST IN WORLD.

Report Shows Library of Congress

in Proud Position.

The Congressional Library has grown to the proud position of third largest in the world, according to the report of its librarian, Herbert Putnam. The first place among libraries is given to the Bibliothque National, of Paris, and the second to the library of the British Museum, at London.

At the rate that accessions are being made in the Library in Congress it will soon surpass the other libraries mentioned, for between 1905 and 1910 the number of additions to the library here was two and a half times those of the greater of the other two.

The printed volumes in the Library of Congress now total 1,733,138. There are, besides these, 118,165 maps, 517,896 pieces of music, and 320,251 prints.

FIGHT IN SENATE ON TAPIS.

Cummins' Resolution Will Be Vigorously Opposed by Republicans.

A lively fight in the Senate on Senator Cummins' resolution proposing a modification of the rules to permit the revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, is foreshadowed. Senator Cummins has given notice of an intention of addressing the Senate in support of his resolution on Monday.

Senator Hale has already gone on record as vigorously opposed to the resolution. Senator Hale characterizes the proposed modification of the Senate rules as "revolutionary."

The conservative Republican Senators will probably line up behind Mr. Hale, and indications are that the Democrats will also oppose Senator Cummins' resolution because they believe that in cutting off amendments, the resolution would practically impose on the Senate a form of cloture rule to which the Democratic Senators have always been opposed.

New Siamese Minister Coming.

The State Department has been advised of the appointment of Phya Maha Nuphab as Siamese minister at Washington, succeeding Phya Akharaj Varadhara, the present minister here, who has been transferred to London.

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

Be well; be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pills, all vegetable. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.

## \$18,000,000 SAVING SHOWN BY REPORT

## Secretary MacVeagh Calls Attention to Big Cut.

## BANKING SYSTEM IS FAULTY

Treasury Head Declares Panics Unavoidable with Present Lack of Reserve Funds—Holds American Banks Abroad Necessary to Foster United States Commerce.

The report of Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh to Congress was made public yesterday.

In the beginning of his report, Mr. MacVeagh calls attention to the fact that more than \$18,000,000 has been saved in the executive departments proper as compared with the appropriations for the current year. The ordinary estimates for 1912, he says, are almost \$17,000,000 less than the estimates ultimately reported to Congress for the year 1911. The reduction in the estimates for 1912 is to be added in the consideration of reduced government expenditures for the reduction made last year, since it is now almost two years since the present administration began the curtailment of the estimates.

Speaking of the Panama Canal, Mr. MacVeagh declared that it might be wise if Congress would authorize the issuance of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 of 3 per cent Panama Canal bonds. Congress authorized the issuance of \$250,000,000 worth of Panama bonds, at any rate of interest up to 5 per cent.

Mr. MacVeagh believes that it is possible to make a trial issue of these bonds without the circulation privilege, which would put them into the hands of investors and would not affect the value of the bonds. Therefore, they might not reach the open market, and the value of the 2s as a basis for circulation would never be in danger.

Mr. MacVeagh, however, insists that the difference in the circulation tax for the 2s and for the proposed Panama bonds should be equalized. The circulation tax on 2s is one-half of 1 per cent. The tax on Panama 2s, therefore, Mr. MacVeagh believes, should be 1-1/2 per cent.

Panics Due to Present System.

Panics, Mr. MacVeagh asserts, are likely to continue in this country so long as we keep our present banking system.

"Panics," says he, "are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. They are avoidable, but not under our system. Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system. It is for the government to say whether it will have panics in the future. It will not cost a penny to prevent them. We have no system of reserves. Our banking system destroys reserves. It concentrates in New York what are pretended to be reserves, and then forces the New York banks to lend and abolish them. We have no way to increase our currency when it is needed, except under the Aldrich-Vreeland law, which will soon expire and which is only intended for emergencies."

There is a clear need, the Secretary says, of American banks in foreign countries, where American commerce needs banking facilities. We shall have internationally a full-fledged commercial nation, he believes, until we have merchant ships of our own and foreign banks of our own.

Mr. MacVeagh believes, also, that national banks should be permitted to do the business of collecting and distributing the costs of production, Prof. Emory continued:

"I thank all you gentlemen at least for not telling us lies. Now, can we or can we not get at the truth of this cost of production business? Paper producers have reported to us accurately. Can you? (Cries of "No; not at all.")

"I believe, on the contrary, that your industry can give us definite returns. They will be as accurate as you ask. 'Are they worth while, once you get them?' I'm not at all sure of it. But let us try and see. Realize what our problem is. It is a silly investigation, the law. Don't malign us. We are under the law. Are you willing to be honest with the tariff board?"

Is Business Proposition.

Then Mr. Emory insisted upon the purely business character of the tariff problem. "Hitherto," he concluded, "the policy behind tariff legislation has been this: Whenever a man wants protection give it to him and then let somebody else show us where he's wrong. All that is wrong, I say, if the man cannot show us where he's wrong, don't protect him."

"As for this dreadful tariff board, it has no powers. I am its chairman, and I have no powers. I might almost say there is no tariff board. The present tariff board is a person to find out certain facts. I am one, and likely soon to be abolished."

"But, assuming that the tariff board lives, I can assure you there'll be no tariff board. We will provide every interest with a fair chance to show its hand. Our cards are on the table. Now, gentlemen, where are yours?"

Thilman Goes Home.

Senator Benjamin Ryan Thilman left Washington last night for his home at Trenton, N. J. He was accompanied by Mrs. Thilman. The Senator has been in daily attendance on the sessions of the Senate. He expects to return to Washington after the holidays if his health continues to improve.

CONGRESS BRIEFS.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, proposed a bill directing the discharge from the civil service of the government of every employee who reaches the age of sixty.

The Indian warships at New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and San Francisco will be abolished on July 1, 1911, if the Senate concurs in the action taken by the House yesterday.

Two hundred Democratic Representatives-elect have pledged their support to the candidacy of Champ Clark, of Missouri, for Speaker of the House. This insures Mr. Clark's election without a contest.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, asked for publication as a document of a report on the dispatch of a fleet of ships to Italy, in the Secretary of State by W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., American vice consul at Milan. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, has asked Congress to declare tobacco to be a "food" or "drug," and to punish accordingly individuals who adulterate or misbrand it or its compounds. The Senator's bill introduced in the Senate yesterday would bring tobacco within the operation of the food and drug act.

Representative Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill to repeal the tax on lumber, and Representative Clark, of Idaho, offered a measure proposing to put all food and food products on the free list.

Senator Bailey objected to a consideration of a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 to compile military and naval records of the Revolutionary war, with a view to their publication.

That the high cost of living is no longer considered a political issue in the House of Representatives, the resolution authorizing the select committee of the Senate to investigate prices and wages and expenditures in continuing the investigation begun last winter came up during the consideration of the calendar and by unanimous consent was allowed to "go over."

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(Thursday, December 8, 1910.)

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. Calendar work was taken up, and one claim bill was passed.

The Senate adjourned at 1:35 p. m. to meet at noon, Monday.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. The House took up the Indian appropriation bill. The measure went over without action.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet at noon, Friday.

## UNRESERVED LAND

## BALLINGER'S TOPIC

Secretary Places the Total at Nearly Billion Acres.

PUTS MATTER UP TO CONGRESS

Head of Interior Department, in His Annual Report, Discusses Public Lands, Water Power, Alaskan Coal, National Parks, and Reclamation—Would Abolish Appeals.

Secretary Ballinger, of the Department of the Interior, in his annual report, just made public, devotes considerable space to public land problems, giving statistics to show that there now is remaining unappropriated and unreserved 71,986,409 acres of public land in the United States and Alaska.

Heretofore, says the Secretary, it has been the policy of Congress to dispose of the public lands to those who were disposed to make the best use of them, none of which were disposed of with a view to securing revenue for governmental support. Even the coal lands were sold at nominal figures, and until a few years ago they were not entered even at the figure, except where market facilities made the land salable for their product.

The movement to conserve the national resources in this national estate of lands—that is, to secure the wisest and most lasting benefit to the nation in their use—is a matter with which Congress must deal. New or amendatory legislation respecting our public lands should be direct, simple, effective, and relate principally to the proper form of disposition of the withdrawn lands—water-power sites, oil lands, coal lands, and rights of way over public lands.

Nearly Billion Acres.

The unappropriated public lands of the public-land States and Territories amount to about 71,986,409 acres, and as compared with the private lands in these various States, are a small percentage of the territory thereof, and the federal government, says the Secretary, should not undertake or assume the entire burden of the conservation of the natural resources of the States in which they are situated.

The area of public and Indian lands included in original entries and filings during the fiscal year 1910 is 25,331,229.99 acres, which is an increase of 6,495,765.23 acres over the area entered during the fiscal year 1909. The area patented during the fiscal year 1910 is 10,983,150.12 acres, of which amount 7,464,428 acres was disposed of under the homestead laws.

For the survey of public lands Congress at its last session increased the appropriation authorizing the abandonment of the old abstract method. The surveys now are being made at reduced cost by the forces in the field and at a very great increase of speed.

In view of the conflict between water-power withdrawals and applications for rights of way for purposes of irrigation, as well as the development of power, the department is granting, after field investigation, rights of way for irrigation where the value of the lands is found to be higher for the reclamation of arid lands than for the development of commercial power.

Lands Being Investigated.

All the coal lands in Alaska not located prior to November 12, 1906, are under the bond of withdrawals. Those located prior to said date are for the most part under departmental investigation on charges of fraud or irregularities. A class of fraud or irregularities, known as the Cunningham entries, made in 1907, have provoked wide discussion and popular interest, largely because of their alleged value and method of attempted acquisition.

The Secretary directs attention to the recommendations contained in his report for 1909 for coal land legislation and points out the difficulties to be encountered in the operation of a leasing system. But he favors a general leasing system for oil and gas lands which has worked satisfactorily among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and recommends a liberal policy on the part of the government for the opening up of the oil lands in California.

Water-power Sites.

As to water power the Secretary has this to say: There is now withdrawn from disposition, pending legislation concerning water-power sites, approximately 1,450,000 acres of the public domain.

A large amount of space is devoted to reclamation projects, from which source up to June 30, 1910, the total receipts were \$2,714,729. No new projects were undertaken since March, 1909. Up to the present time about 200,000 acres of land in Indian reservations have been reclaimed by irrigation works, of which amount 138,640 acres are being irrigated by the United States, and 62,000 acres by white lessees and purchasers.

Mr. Ballinger recommends that the Board of Pension Appeals be abolished from July 1, 1911, and its duties transferred to the office of Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. He also asks that Congress give careful consideration to previous recommendations that the number of pension agencies be decreased or abolished, with a view to economy.

Congress is to be commended for setting apart vast areas for national parks, of which at present there are more than 4,500,000 acres. In order that creditable progress may be made in each of the national parks, concludes the Secretary, after the development of all necessary plans for road and other construction for the convenience of travel and tourists, liberal appropriations will be required and a departmental organization for administrative purposes perfected, capable of efficient field administration and of careful inspection of all public works and the conduct of concessionaires.

Cruiser Going to Honduras.

At the request of the State Department, the cruiser Tacoma has been ordered to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where there are rumors of an uprising against President Davila.

SKIN AFFECTIONS

WHETHER AN INFANT OR GROWN PERSON, CURED BY ZEMO AND ZEMO SOAP.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

The O'Donnell drug store says to every person, be it man, woman, or child, who has an irritated, tender, or itching skin to come to our store and procure a bottle of ZEMO and a cake of ZEMO soap and if you are not entirely satisfied with results come back and get your money. So confident are we of the efficacy of this skin cure, that we make the unusual offer.

ZEMO is a clear liquid for external use that has cured so many cases of eczema, pimples, dandruff, and other forms of skin eruption. ZEMO and ZEMO soap are the most economical as well as the clearest and most effective treatment for affections of the skin or scalp, whether on infant or grown person.

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No poetry yesterday morning.  
The Palais Royal poet was sick.  
Not much better this morning—  
you'll say.



## Reduced to \$10 and \$15.98

Were \$20.00 and Up to \$30.00

A tailor who could produce a Suit or 50-inch Coat for you like any one of these would charge \$10.00 for making alone. And note that these garments are made of the ultra-fashionable rough materials and man-like wool suitings. Now note the superior detail—the Skinner satin linings, &c.

## To Be \$2.98

Various \$5 Garments

The garments that will save your better clothes—the garments that may bring joy to some poor soul not as fortunate as you. Whether for yourself or as a Christmas present, you get superior quality Black Silk Waist, and Black, Navy, or Brown Taffeta Silk or Panama Cloth Skirt, choice of four latest models, at \$2.98 instead of \$5.00.

## \$3.50 for \$7.50 Hats